IMPLEMENTING SDG 16+ FOR MORE PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES

Global, regional and national experiences and lessons

Global Alliance
Reporting Progress on Peaceful, Just, and Inclusive Societies

- UN Agencies in the Global Alliance secretariat combined in an Editors Group to coordinate the development of the report

- Dedicated writer: Dr. Victoria Jennet

- Report inputs included:
  - 6 regional multistakeholder consultations meetings throughout 2019
  - 25 country case studies facilitated by UN country teams
  - global eConsultation – provided input into the report
  - Peer review process across the members of the Global Alliance

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

PART A
- Key findings
- Summary of key trends on peace, justice and inclusion
- Taking stock
- Moving forward: policy and programming recommendations

PART B
- Trends and efforts on peace, justice and inclusion
- Country Case Studies

LIST OF COUNTRY STUDIES AND THEIR FOCUS

	PEACE	JUSTICE	INCLUSION	SPECIFICATIONS
BENIN	X	X	X	Local Democracy
BURKINA FASO		X	X	Monitoring - Citizen engagement; Corruption
CABO VERDE		X	X	National Care System and Access to information
CAR	X	X	X	Implementing, Monitoring and data collection on SDG 16+
MAURITANIA	X	X	X	Local Governance; Refugees; Village Comitees; Harmful Traditional Practices; Women
SIERRA LEONE		X		Women representation in Parliament; Prisons
SOMALIA	X			Monitoring and measuring SDG 16+
TANZANIA		X		Legal Aid
IRAQ	X	X		Implementing and Monitoring data collection using FB
JORDAN	X	X	X	Violence against children; Media
LEBANON		X	X	Legal equality and inclusion; Reform of Police
PALESTINE		X		National implementation mechanisms; Child justice
MONGOLIA		X		Data; National implementation mechanisms; Air pollution
TIMOR LESTE	X		X	Youth participation in politics and society; Youth unemployment
ARGENTINA	X	X	X	Human trafficking; Violence against women and children; Organized crime
COLOMBIA	X			Align peace accord to other national policies
DOMINICAN REP.	X		X	National mechanism for implementation
EL SALVADOR	X			Citizen security; Measuring SDG 16+
HAITI	X	X		Local governance; GBV
HONDURAS	X	X		Implementing, Monitoring, Reporting; Crime and violence
PANAMA	X	X	X	Adapting, Implementing, Monitoring; Indigenous People
PARAGUAY		X		Implementing; Supreme Court Support
URUGUAY				Implementing, Monitoring and Reporting; Design of a monitoring system for SDG 16+
DENMARK	X	X	X	Adapting SDG 16+ at national, regional and local level; Civil society inclusion
LIECHTENSTEIN		X		Adapting and implementing SDG 16+ for FSC against Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking
NETHERLANDS		X		Civil and Criminal Justice reform

KEY TRENDS FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND INCLUSION

PEACE

- **Violence has become the biggest obstacle to reaching the SDGs**
  - 80 % of the extreme poor are expected to live in countries affected by violence and conflict
  - 68.5 million (and increasing) people are forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict and violence
  - Violent conflicts today are more complex and increasingly protracted

- **Sustained peace is necessary to progress with sustainable development and the SDGs**
  - Countries are looking beyond post-conflict peacebuilding to embrace the concept of 'sustaining peace'

- **Global homicide rates have been slowly declining between 2000 and 2017. However, levels of gender-specific violence against women remain high**
  - Countries have been engaging in innovative policy responses to the statistics on physical, sexual and psychological violence against women.

- **Youth and women play important role in promoting and keeping peace**

JUSTICE

- **More than 5 billion people worldwide cannot access legal services to resolve their problems**
    - Lack of legal identity hinders access to health, education and participate in politics
    - Seeking justice is often expensive or legal proceedings are lengthy

- **Several countries are grappling with ineffective justice systems that often perpetuate inequalities**

- **The independence of the judiciary is under threat in many countries**
    - Surveys show that experiences with and perceptions of corruption in the courts are widespread.
    - Many marginalized groups hold low confidence in the justice system

- **Countries are searching for efficient and effective ways to deliver justice**
    - Alternative dispute resolution fora
    - Mobile courts
    - Legal aid provision
    - Community-based legal services
    - Paralegals

KEY TRENDS FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND INCLUSION

INCLUSION

- **Civic space is shrinking in many countries across the world**
  - legal and political barriers erected by governments are suppressing and weakening civil society
  - likely to halt or reverse progress towards reducing inequality, ensuring inclusion and improving sustainability

- **Freedom of expression is being threatened by violations of the safety of journalists and HR defenders**

- **Some progress in recognizing individuals' right to access information held by public authorities**
  - However women remain are disproportionately disadvantaged from exercising their access to information rights

- **Women's representation in public institutions has increased in some regions but remains stagnant in others**

- **Hundreds of millions of people, including 650 million children, lack proof of legal identity**
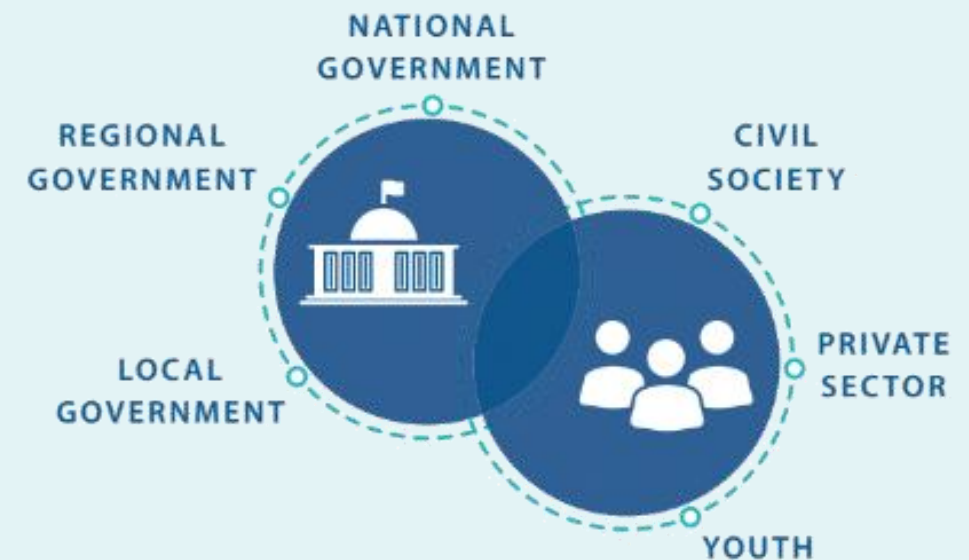
1 **Political and financial investment is needed to accelerate progress on SDG 16+**

- Visionary leadership is needed

- SDG 16+ can enable the other SDGs
  - Failing to invest in SDG 16 is worsening violence, injustice and exclusion which will reverse development gains

- Measuring SDG 16+ is politically, technically and financially possible and will enhance implementation
  - In many countries, institutional mechanisms to gather data end monitor policy efforts are weak
  - Partnerships between institutions enhance countries' ability to gather data.

PEACE JUSTICE INCLUSION

CONFLICT EXCLUSION

2 **SDG 16+ implementation requires a "whole of government and "whole of society" approach**

- "Whole of government" and also "Whole of Society" approach is required
  - Local, Regional and National engagement

- Engagement and consultation across all sectors of society
  - No one is left behind
  - Multi-stakeholder partnerships and platforms
  - Targeted efforts to build capacity and infrastructure

- Engage with actors from the "whole of society"
  - In humanitarian and conflict contexts, SDG 16+ can serve as a guide to design and implement policies

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

CIVIL SOCIETY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRIVATE SECTOR

YOUTH

3 | **SDG +16 targets and principles can guarantee no one is left behind**

- Many civil society actors face challenges in participating in policymaking processes

- SDG 16+ principles promote integration of minorities and marginalized voices, creating more resilient societies

- National Human Rights Institutes play multiple roles
  - Address inequality and discriminations, more inclusive data collection, facilitate access to justice, promote HRs and the SDGs, conflict prevention, peacebuilding.
  - Help build trust between government and people

- Investment in reliable disaggregated data is required
  - Many SDG 16+ methodologies are state and citizen centered
  - Millions of asylum seekers, refugees and stateless people are left out

INSTITUTIONS

ACCOUNTABLE   TRANSPARENT   PARTICIPATIVE   INCLUSIVE   RESPONSIVE   REPRESENTATIVE

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1 | **Effective Implementation**

- Political leadership and financing to implement SDG16+

- Making effective links between justice, peace and inclusion policies and programs

- Implementation and monitoring mechanisms for SDG 16+

- Utilizing human rights mechanisms

2 | **Whole of Government Approach**

- Ensuring policy coherence in SDG implementation

- Involving sub-national stakeholders

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

3 Whole of Society Approach

- Civic space and enabling conditions for a broad range of stakeholders to engage in consultations and partnerships

- Public Private Partnerships

4 Measurement

- Political and financial investments in SDG 16+ data and statistics

- Involving a broad range of data producers to address data gaps

- Data disaggregation to ensure no one is left behind